

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, of Thursday.

MURDER OF CHARLES G. CORLISS.

About fifteen minutes before seven, last evening, the report of a pistol was heard near the door of the Carlton House, on Leonard-st. and some persons hastening out found the deceased lying on the walk within a few feet of Broadway, apparently lifeless.

He was taken up and carried into the reading room, where he lingered, bleeding profusely, and struggling for breath, until within a few minutes of ten, when he expired. From the time when he was discovered until his death he remained in an entire state of unconsciousness, without being able to speak a word or move a muscle.

Dr. Putnam examined the body and found that the ball had entered the back part of the head, at the base of the skull, passing upward toward the forehead, and lodging in the brain. He fell on his face, brushing his forehead and his face considerably. Dr. Hosack was called in, but no medical aid could avail. Deceased was attended by some of his friends and his brother, who held the dying man by the hand, crying and sobbing with grief.

Tau deceased, Charles G. Corliss, had been engaged in a bowling saloon at 360 Broadway, a few doors above the Carlton House, and for the past six weeks was the proprietor of the establishment.

When the news of this event reached the police office, Justice Matsell, Mr. Osborne, and several officers, went immediately to the residence of Mr. Henry Colton, at 24 Vessey street, who had been held to bail for an attempt to shoot Corliss in Leonard street, on Friday the 10th inst.

Justice Matsell found Colton seated with Mr. Parsons, the keeper of the house, in the parlor. The Justice immediately arrested Colton, saying, "that man is murdered, and it is suspected that the deed was committed by you or a woman."

The prisoner appeared lost in thought, and said the black boy had told him that his wife went out in the afternoon, but he thought it could not be her, as she loved him. He denied all participation in the murder, and Mr. Parsons subsequently stated to the corner that he had been sitting in the parlor with Colton, since some time before seven o'clock.

It was but a short time after seven when Justice Matsell was in the house, and while he was there, a female came in, having on a straw bonnet and veil, and went upstairs. One of the officers stopped her, and she said she had just come from Green street down Broadway, and that she had "run like a race horse."

She was suffered to proceed without farther inquiry. Mr. Colton was taken to prison and locked up.

Mrs. Colton was boarding at the next house, where her husband had been living with her previous to last Tuesday week, when he left her, taking with him his two children to the house of Mr. Parsons.

Just before nine o'clock the coroner called at the house of Mrs. Colton, and was admitted. She had, however, previously sent word to Justice Matsell that she could not see him, or any one else, that evening. He then went up to her room in the third story, and knocked at the door several times, but received no answer. The coroner, when he came, broke the door open and entered, finding Mrs. Colton dressed in white, with a black shawl loosely thrown around her, and sitting on a sofa, resting her head on a pillow.

He raised her head and asked why she did not open the door when he knocked, but received in answer only a vacant stare. He had, before breaking the door, suspected that she had been taking poison, or some narcotic. As he could not now get a word from her his suspicions were increased. It was soon after ascertained that she had taken no poison, as she began soon to appear better.

At about eleven she was taken to the city prison. She slept some time during the night, and in this morning very well. The servant, however, said she ate nothing yesterday, and had not taken enough within the last three days to keep her from starvation.

Just before six o'clock a woman dressed in a straw bonnet and green veil came into the bowling saloon and Corliss went out with her. He was seen talking with this woman in Leonard street, opposite the place where he was shot, but a few minutes before the commission of the deed. A woman with a similar bonnet and veil called at the boarding house of Corliss early in the evening, and the servant who opened the door recognized a bonnet and veil found in Mrs. Colton's room, as the same worn by the woman who called at the house.

There are, however, different stories about the bonnet and veil. Some say that the woman who called at the saloon wore a velvet bonnet, and one person said she had a black veil. It was stated by some that they supposed it was Mrs. Colton who called at the saloon.

Officers are in active pursuit for the woman who came into Mr. Colton's boarding house while the magistrate was there. It is said that they have obtained a clue to her residence.

There is also good reason to believe that Mrs. Colton may have been this woman, and that she had changed her dress before the coroner arrived.

The whole matter will undergo an investigation before a coroner's jury this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Court of Sessions room, where it is probable some fifty witnesses will be called for examination.

It is not improper or unprofitable to add that this fatal affair arose from an improper intimacy between the deceased and Mrs. Colton, who is a young and attractive woman.

We have heard it said, however, that the first advances were not made by the deceased, and that he did not know Mrs. Colton to be a married woman until some time after the relations between them had been of the most intimate character.

The examination in the above case was continued on Friday, and though nothing determinate was elicited, suspicion rests strongly upon Mrs. Colton as the perpetrator of the deed. It appears that she had been abandoned by her husband, and by Corliss, her paramour, and thus she took her revenge. They were a set of gamblers, rioting in ill-gotten wealth and feasting in crime.

Mr. Brockway of Conn.—The editor of the Lowell Journal, writing from Washington, tells the following anecdote of this gentleman:

A member from North Carolina came up to Mr. B. the other day, and said in a peculiar manner, "Brockway, I believe I have seen you in my district once peddling tin." "Very likely," said Mr. Brockway, in the same playful manner. "I was there once, I recollect, with a load of tin intending to swap it off for iron; but I could not make a trade in consequence of the dirty habit your constituents had contracted of making you a tin peddler." The laugh was turned

From the N. Y. Tribune.

CONNECTICUT.—The Annual Election in our sister State takes place on Monday, April 3d, and we do hope that the Whigs are prepared to give a good account of themselves. In addition to their whole State Government, four Members are to be chosen to represent the State in the next Congress, which Congress is to determine whether the Tariff shall be sustained or subverted. We appeal to every manly citizen, to every lover of honesty and fair dealing, to mark the respective attitudes of the parties on this vital question. The Whigs are openly, frankly, uniformly, in favor of sustaining the present Tariff, and of amending it should it need amendment, in perfect accordance with the Protective principles on which it is based. The Loco Focos are in favor of what? You cannot tell from their papers, their Conventions, their resolutions. At heart, the leaders are all deadly hostile to Protective Duties, as was evinced by their inviting Levi Woodbury to deliver his Free Trade Address at New Haven, and unanimously approving its doctrines. But the party dare not take this ground before the People, and so it skulks and palters, and its demagogic Governor twaddles about Incidental Protection, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the People. The Loco Foco Papers do their utmost, by indirect and dishonest means, to make Protection odious to the people, yet are careful not to avow their hostility, and try to keep the subject out of the public mind. But it cannot be shuffled aside. Electors of Connecticut! The four Members of Congress you are about to elect will very probably determine by their votes whether the protection of Home Industry and Home Interests shall still be regarded by our Government, or whether the doctrines of Calhoun Free Trade shall triumph. Bear this in mind, and do not say that you meant Protection yet cast your votes for free trade candidates; above all, do not stay away from the polls, and let the enemies of Protection and prosperity triumph. Struggle manfully for your country and her true policy, and be not put to shame by the almost victorious Whigs of New Hampshire!

THANKS TO COL. BENTON!

Stand back! while we bestow a measure of just praise on the Hon. Tom. Benton! Yes, we have been watching his course these fifteen years, and never had a chance to praise him till now, but this is a first-rate one. The occasion was thus: John Tyler, the distressing Accident, sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Henry A. Wise as Ambassador to France. A dead pause ensued, after which Col. Benton arose and read to the Senate some extracts from a speech made before his apostasy by this same Henry A. Wise to the People of Louisiana county, Va., in which he condemns the subservience of Members of Congress to Executive will, and more especially comes down on the practice of appointing Members of Congress to Executive stations with all his might. That was enough. The contrast between the Whig Wise of 1840 and the Tyler Wise of 1843 was so striking that nothing could be added, while nothing could be offered in reply. The Senate took the question, and rejected the nomination—and again, and again, till the Accident was tired of making it.

As we may never find another opportunity to commend Senator Benton, let it be understood that we do this with our whole heart. Very possible, he prevented the sending of an unworthy and dangerous man as Minister to one of the leading Courts of Europe. At any rate, he put forth on the floor of the Senate some admirable Whig sentiments, which, though discarded by their original utterer, should ever be cherished by the People.—Caleb! mark us down a humble member of the 'Clay-Benton coalition.'—Ib.

From the N. H. Palladium.

ATTACK UPON THE HON. THOMAS B. OSBORNE, BY S. M. BOOTH.

It was with no ordinary feelings of surprise that I read in the last number of the Christian Freeman, the dishonest attempt of S. M. Booth to injure Mr. Osborne with the electors of the 4th Congressional District. Mr. Booth charges Mr. Osborne with voting in common with the other Connecticut members of Congress, to cut off the Hon. J. Q. Adams from making a defence during his trial for treason in the House of Representatives for offering the Haverhill petition in January, 1843; and says, that freemen cannot "conscientiously vote for a man who has thus sacrificed the interests of liberty." He then exclaims, "Abolitionists of No. 4! The man who betrayed your interests last year will do it again if a sufficient temptation should offer. Trust him not, but cast your suffrage for Daniel G. Platt, of Litchfield county," &c. The votes of Mr. Osborne during the trial of Mr. Adams were the same as were given by the Massachusetts delegation. On the 5th of January last, being just previous to the second election for members of Congress in that State, "the Emancipator," an abolition paper published in Boston, preferred the same charges against the Whig members from Massachusetts. Those gentlemen then addressed the following letter to Mr. Adams:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, Jan. 13, 1843.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—Dear Sir—Having seen in the Emancipator and Free American of Jan. 5, 1843, a paper printed in Boston, and edited by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, an article purporting to have been written by the editor, charging the undersigned with "an attempt to cut off Mr. Adams from saving a word in his defence," "to silence Mr. Adams," &c. in the case of the resolutions of censure upon yourself, moved by Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Marshall, at the last session, and feeling conscious that that article is calculated to do gross injustice to the motives which actuated us from first to last in that memorable controversy, we feel it due to ourselves to have that false impression counteracted; and as you were made acquainted with our motives, in voting to lay the whole subject on the table, we respectfully request you to furnish us with such a statement, relative to said votes, as you may deem just to your colleagues.

With great respect, we are yours:

G. N. BRIGGS, CHARLES HUDSON, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, BARKER BURNELL, OSNEY BAKER, LEVER T. SALTONSTALL.

To this letter Mr. Adams made the following reply:—

Messrs. G. N. Briggs, C. Hudson, B. Burnell, R. C. Wintthrop, O. Baker, L. Saltontall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1843.

Fellow-Citizens—My Friends and Colleagues—In cheerful compliance with the request in your letter of the 12th inst., I state explicitly, that throughout the whole proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the 24th of January to the 7th of Feb. last, in the two simultaneous resolutions of censure upon me for presenting a petition, moved by Thomas W. Gilmer and Thomas F. Marshall, no vote given by any one of you, or by any of the Massachusetts delegation, was or is believed by me, to be justly chargeable with a motive, "to cut me off from saving a word in my defence." And that, on the contrary, through the whole course of that trial received from every one of you testimonies of warm and friendly sympathy, for which I take pleasure in making this sincere and grateful acknowledgment.

I am very respectfully, gentlemen,

Your friend and colleague,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The above correspondence was published six weeks ago in the Emancipator and other papers in Massachusetts, accompanied with

their votes, and detailing the circumstances under which they were given, and showing that they were in entire accordance with Mr. Adams' expressed wishes. It is not possible that Mr. Booth could have been ignorant of the above correspondence when he made the attack upon Mr. Osborne. He exchanges with the Emancipator and other Massachusetts papers, and the subject excited too much observation and remark at the time to have escaped his notice. And now, on the verge of an election, he charges Mr. Osborne with an offence against the principles of liberty, from which Mr. Adams has entirely exonerated those who voted in the same manner. Is this true? Is it honest?—Can Mr. Booth be governed in this matter by the conscientious motives to which he appeals in others? Is he not rather a mere political partizan, who, under the pretence of promoting the cause of liberty and religion, desecrates both by attempting to build up a party in their name by the foul acts of corrupt politicians? And what would be the result if in this instance he should draw off many votes from Mr. Osborne for his candidate, Mr. Platt? It would be this—that the loco foco candidate would be elected. Mr. Booth knows this very well, and he also knows that the interests of true liberty would suffer by such a result.

JUSTICE.

From the Connecticut Courant.

SCENE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SCHOOL FUND—TIME, 1843.

Present, the Commissioner, and a Loco Foco Farmer who had called to pay his interest to the State.

Commissioner, Good morning Mr. A.—I am very glad to see you. You are always punctual, which is more than I can say for many of the State debtors these hard times. But such men as you won't allow our schools to stop for want of money.

Mr. A. To tell you the truth Mr. Commissioner, if the schools do not stop, it will be no thanks to me another year. I have found it very difficult to raise the interest on my loan for this payment, and now I've a proposition to make you. The State you know has this mortgage on my east lot for \$1000.

Com. Yes sir—there is such a mortgage. What is your proposition? You wish to pay the amount due, and take a quit claim, I suppose?

Mr. A. Oh! No Sir—by no means, I wish to know if the State will take the lot, and give me up my bond.

Com. Take the land! You surprise me. The School Fund does not want your land. That was only taken as security.

Mr. A. When I borrowed of you \$1000 and mortgaged the land as security, I could have sold it for \$2000—but not wishing to part with it at that price, I concluded to obtain a loan, and keep the land till I could sell it at better advantage. But I now find under this specie currency system, for which we have so long been fighting, that it will not bring \$1000. I think I shall have to give it up to the State.

Com. I have no authority to give up your bond unless obliged to do so. But why are you so desponding? Perhaps your land will rise to its former value. You can then sell it and pay the debt.

Mr. A. Why, I suppose our party mean to go for a specie currency, and against the banks. I find that doctrine laid down in my paper, the Times.

Com. Certainly—that is the doctrine of many of our party—especially of the paper you mention.

Mr. A. Well sir, is there any probability of our success.

Com. Of course we shall succeed—the march of Democracy is onward.

Mr. A. Well now Mr. Commissioner you are a good lawyer and understand money matters, and I wish you to tell me one thing. What will be the effect of this specie currency system on the price of property? Some of the papers say that it will reduce the price of real estate and produce. Is this so?

Com. If the currency is reduced to the specie standard, the nominal value of property must of course be also reduced in the same proportion, but it property and wages are reduced, all other things will be reduced in like manner, and of course you will not be injured.

Mr. A. "All other things will be reduced in like proportion!" Do you mean that my debt to the State will be reduced.—If my land falls one-half, will the State reduce my bond to \$500.

Com. That of course would be absurd! Contracts cannot be altered by a change in the currency. Your bond will still remain due.

Mr. A. How then can it be said that all other things are reduced in like proportion, if my debt remains the same? Then as to contracts not being altered, I say Sir that my contract is changed. I promised to repay the school fund, the \$1,000 you lent me. Well at that time that amount was one half the land which I mortgaged, as security.—Now I should be glad to have the State take the whole lot, and release me. But no, the \$1,000 is worth more than the land. Is not the contract altered?

Com. It is my duty to see that the State incurs no loss.

Mr. A. Well, now, Sir, I will tell you what I candidly think of this specie currency. It may be very well for those who have lent money, but it will ruin those who have borrowed. When I borrowed this money sixty bushels of grain would pay the interest. Under this specie system it takes 120. Then my east lot would have paid the debt and left me \$1,000 besides. Now it will not bring even \$1,000. I have studied into this matter a little, for having the money to pay brought it home to me and I have come to this conclusion: I shall pay the interest if possible as well as the principal if it takes all I have, but I shall oppose this hard money system. A plan which operates as this does won't do for this country. It's a little too poor looking—the rich richer and the poor poorer, and I fear it will ruin me and all those who are much in debt. Good morning Mr. Commissioner.

GREAT REPORT IN THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.—WHEN PROMISES REDUDED.—The average amount of expenditure under Mr. Van Buren's administration, was \$36,000,000. The appropriations for the current year are less than \$19,000,000. Here then is a saving to the nation of \$17,000,000. What a comment on loco foco economy and Whig extravagance!

RODRE ISLAND.—The late Darric mortgage in that State, has cost the state upwards of ninety thousand dollars; which sum is to be taken from the hard earnings of the farmers, manufacturers, and laborers of the State, by way of direct taxation. Chauncey F. Cleveland fostered and encouraged the spirit of all these proceedings. Is such a man fit to be entrusted with power to do evil for another year?

WE understand that in the case of Ann Child, vs. the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company, the Auditors have decided that Mr. Child is indebted to the company eight thousand two hundred dollars. It will be remembered that Mr. Child claimed that

THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, MARCH 30, 1843.

Whig Ticket for State Officers.

For Governor,

ROGER S. BALDWIN,

of New Haven County.

For Lieutenant Governor,

REUBEN BOOTH, of Fairfield Co.

For Treasurer,

JEREMIAH BROWN, of Hartford Co.

For Secretary,

DANIEL P. TYLER, of Windham Co.

For Comptroller,

ABIJAH CARRINGTON, New-Haven Co.

For Congress—4th dist.—Litchfield and Fairfield Co's

THOMAS B. OSBORNE.

For State Senators,

15th Dist. ISRAEL COE.

16th " DANIEL B. BRINSMADE.

17th " WILLIAM C. STERLING.

THE NOMINATIONS.—The following are the nominations of the Whig and Loco Foco parties for State Officers, Members of Congress, and Senators in the several Districts.

FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Gov. Whig. Loco Foco.
Roger S. Baldwin. Chauncey F. Cleveland
Lt. Gov. Reuben Booth. Wm. S. Holabird
Treas. Jeremiah Brown. Jabez L. White, Jr.
Sec'y Daniel P. Tyler. Noah A. Phelps.
Compt. Abijah Carrington. Gideon Wells.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1 Dis. Thomas K. Brace. Thomas H. Seymour.
2 " Samuel D. Hulbard. John Stewart.
3 " Edward Eldridge. George S. Carlin.
4 " Thomas B. Osborne. Samuel Simons.

FOR SENATORS.

1 Dis. Horatio Gridley. Josiah Atwood.
2 " Parkes Loomis. Samuel T. Pitkin.
3 " Ephraim Mills. Anni R. Palmer.
4 " Griswold I. Gilbert. William H. Jones.
5 " Edward Hinman. Charles H. Pond.
6 " Albert Foster. Levi S. Parsons.
7 " Thomas S. Perkins. William Hyde.
8 " Ezra Hewitt. Asher F. Brown.
9 " William Johnson. Anne Fowler.
10 " Alva Gray. Thaddeus Beardsley.
11 " Eli T. Hoyt. Oliver Shepard.
12 " Clark Bissell. Bartow F. White.
13 " Justin Swift. John Kendall.
14 " Job Williams. William Alexander.
15 " Israel Coe. Russell C. Abernethy.
16 " Dan'l B. Brinsmade. Charles B. Phelps.
17 " William C. Sterling. John Dewell.
18 " Ezra Fay. G. Cooper.
19 " Henry Taintor. Richard S. Pratt.
20 " Elisha Johnson. Rufus G. Kenner.
21 " Asa L. Hinckley. Alpheus Kingsley.

THE FINAL APPEAL.

This is the last opportunity we shall have to appeal to the Whigs of this county on the subject of the approaching election. We trust every true friend of a sound currency and a protective tariff will attend the polls on Monday next, and give a vigorous support to candidates in favor of both. It is only through the medium of the ballot box the great mass of the people can exercise any control over public affairs. Why should we not avail ourselves of this inestimable privilege? Why not express, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, such opinions as we have formed on mature reflection touching public questions, and do all we can to give a proper direction to the policy of the government. Every man who does his duty faithfully at the polls stands irresponsible, whatever calamities evil minded men may bring on the country. Whigs of Litchfield County! Is it not a source of inexpressible consolation to have resisted from the beginning the mad career of former rulers, which has ended in the destruction of the currency, in the prostration of all branches of business, and in the bankruptcy and ruin of thousands of the industrious and enterprising classes of society. Let us then establish another title to this solace on Monday next. Let us not only attend the polls ourselves, but bring with us our neighbors, acquaintances and friends; and let us have one more emphatic expression of the sentiments of the yeomanry of Litchfield county in favor of the true Washingtonian policy—that which can alone render us a great, a happy and a prosperous people.

MR. OSBORNE.—We cannot avoid again presenting this most estimable and trustworthy name for the favorable notice and consideration of the freemen of this county. Does it not stand advantageously connected with questions of the utmost importance to the welfare of the people: a good tariff wisely discriminating for the protection of every species of American labor, for the encouragement not merely of manufactures, but of agriculture and the mechanic arts—a sound currency, state and national, consisting of the precious metals or paper convertible at the pleasure of the holder—a currency which shall be equally good all over the union, and give a spring to manufactures, life to commerce, energy to the mechanic arts, and abundant reward to the tillers of the soil. These are the DEEDS of Thomas B. Osborne, whereas we have in his competitor nothing but empty professions. It is notorious that on this vital question of the currency Doctor Samuel Simons will grant us nothing but the Sub-Treasury, or in other words, "for bread he will give us a stone, for meat a serpent." Can the sagacious people of Litchfield county hesitate which to choose?

LABORING MEN OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY! Recollect that without a good currency, a protective tariff cannot effect an entire restoration of public prosperity. No doubt the most excellent tariff for which we are indebted to the patriotism of the last Congress, will do something, but to complete the work we must have some well devised measure of currency.—It is not pretended that the sub-treasury is such a measure. It is nothing more nor less than a determination on the part of the General Government to do nothing about the currency. The language of the scheme so indignantly rejected by an immense majority in 1840, is, THE GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE CARE OF ITSELF—THE PEOPLE MUST TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES! SPECIE FOR THE OFFICE FOLDERS—BANK BAGS FOR THE LABORING CLASSES! Will those who earn their bread by the "sweat of their brow" co-operate in sending Doctor Simons to Congress, who will sustain a measure which will enable the office-holders to seize all the specie of the country, a greedy herd, who are incessantly saying "to dig we cannot, to beg we are ashamed"—while our currency, which is the life and aliment of all business, is to be kept in ruin? We shall see on Monday next.

LIBERTY MEN! true hearted Whigs! bear in mind that a plurality elects the Member of Congress. Will you throw away your votes by supporting a third candidate, who at most can get only two or three hundred, and thus send Samuel Simons to Congress to sustain the Adherton Gag.

VOTES! VOTES!—Whigs! provide them in abundance! Distribute them freely! Send for absentees! Recollect that "a full vote is a Whig victory."

THE Town Convention for the nomination of candidates for the legislature is postponed to SATURDAY NEXT. It is desirable that our friends in the distant parts of the town should be here at that time. Let the nomination come from the people and we shall have no fears of the result. The Conven-

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

ISRAEL COE, Esq., the Democratic Whig Candidate.

We earnestly hope Mr. Coe will receive the cordial support of the Whigs throughout the 15th District, and particularly of the Whigs of Litchfield. It is now over thirteen years since we were organized into a district. We have gone on with the utmost harmony, and have uniformly elected a good patriot, i. e. Whig to our State Senate, and thus have contributed much to the ascendancy of sound principles in the government of the State. There can hardly be found in the whole of New-England the same extent of territory the inhabitants of which have been actuated by more patriotic impulses, have taken a more just or enlightened view of public affairs, or resisted more strenuously the tide of evil which has at last brought upon great public and private interests the most appalling disasters. How infinitely important is it to maintain the harmony of the District as we approach the crisis of 1844—the final struggle, when questions of the deepest import are to be settled, and the American people are to say whether as a nation we shall be happy, prosperous and independent, or the country lie prostrate and bleeding, as it long has, under the blighting influence of a chimerical and ridiculous locofocoism. In addition to these general considerations we have an especial incentive to harmony in the excellent character and undoubted qualifications of our candidate. Mr. Coe does not belong to one of the learned professions; he does not profess to be deep read in the books; but as a business man who has seen much of the world, his understanding has been opened and his mind enlightened, and we doubt not he will discharge the duties of the responsible place for which he has been named satisfactorily to the People of the district. We do not deem it necessary that all our Senators should be lawyers! doctors! or Major Generals of Militia!! We like to see some of the People themselves in our State Senate—those plain men who sympathize with the masses, who act with promptitude and energy, and bring a large fund of common sense into our legislative halls. Such can contribute to modify the action of mere professional or scholastic characters (some of whom are indispensable) and thus the best results can be obtained for the public. But if any one wishes to understand the true character of Mr. Coe, let him look to his origin and the difficulties which he was obliged to encounter in early life. When we contemplate these difficulties and see how much he has accomplished, "it is enough to prove him every inch a man." Most cheerfully then should every Whig in the district go to the polls on Monday next, and deposit his vote in favor of Israel Coe, THE POOR ORNED BOY, WHO BY THE RECTITUDE OF HIS LIFE AND THE ENERGY OF HIS CHARACTER HAS RAISED HIMSELF FROM PENURY AND WANT TO COMPETENCY AND TO A POSITION OF MUCH CONSIDERATION AND RESPECT IN SOCIETY.

DANIEL B. BRINSMADE.

The signal unanimity of the Convention of the Whigs of the 16th District in offering the name of Gen. Brinsmade as a candidate for Senator, presents the most favorable augury for his success. No gentleman could have been selected that would more cordially unite the whole whig party in his favor. He has for many years represented the town of Washington in our state legislature, and has uniformly won the highest commendations for his faithful discharge of the duties thus devolved upon him. He has frequently held various offices of trust and honor in the gift of the people, and always commanded the respect and esteem even of his political opponents by his official acts. As a man of extensive business engagements and very industrious habits, he has ever stood prominently before the people and of the result of his election we can not doubt, even though he were opposed by a much more formidable antagonist than Charles B. Phelps of Woodbury.

WILLIAM C. STERLING.

Mr. Sterling is the Whig candidate for Senator of 17th District, and one more deservedly respected for his correct principles, and devotion to the cause of sound Democratic Whig doctrines, could not have been nominated by our friends in that district. He has been long and favorably known to the inhabitants of that section of our county as the warm and ardent friend to a protective policy to our manufacturing and agricultural interests, and as the fearless advocate of a sound and well regulated currency, and uniformly opposed to the ruinous measures which, by disorganizing that currency, have plunged our whole country into distress and despondency. Is it possible that any true friend of the best interests of our State will, by his vote or influence, contribute to place in the Senate Chamber the individual nominated by the loco foco in that district in opposition to the claims of a worthy and estimable a gentleman as William C. Sterling.

TO SIX OR EIGHT WHIGS OF LITCHFIELD.

Permit me to address to you a few words. I do not know precisely who you are, or where you reside, but one thing I do know, that you do not usually arrive at the polls till the box is closed on voting for first Representative. This is precisely the same as if you did not come at all; for as goes the first representative so goes the second. This is invariably the result in Litchfield. Tardy! tardy!—this is a reproach to the name and character of a true-hearted Whig. Let us resolve it shall not attach to us on Monday next. Whigs of Litchfield! one and all! be universally at the polls! be there early! remain steadfast at your posts! and the day will be ours.

PETER PENCILL.

THE loco-focos of this town have nominated O. S. Seymour and Enos Stoddard, Esqrs. for re-election to the legislature. Mr. Seymour is one of the most respectable and talented lawyers in the State, justly esteemed as an ornament to the Litchfield County Bar. We are astonished beyond measure that a gentleman generally so correct should have so far strayed from the true democratic path as to embrace the doctrines of the federal loco foco party.—He was formerly an earnest advocate, we are told of Henry Clay and the American System. We suppose, from the company he keeps, he is now the opponent of both. No friend therefore of Mr. Clay and the Tariff can consistently vote for Mr. Seymour, however strong his respect may be for his talents and good name.

Mr. Stoddard too was formerly a friend and supporter of the great Statesman of the West. The last political convention we ever attended in Connecticut was a Clay convention at Hartford, of which Mr. S. was a member.

Quere. Has Mr. Clay changed? or have Messrs. Seymour and Stoddard abandoned the democratic principles of that old and tried Patriot?

WHICH TOWN IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY will give the largest Whig majority? Last year Goshen won the banner.

NEVER MIND THE WEATHER.

The election last spring was lost in consequence of the weather. Let no true whig this year regard rain or snow, mud or mire; but be sure and be on hand as soon as the ballot boxes are open.

THE Town in this county not supplied with Votes should be careful to send in their votes.